

**FLORIDA'S EXCLUSIVE  
CITRUS MAGAZINE**

DECEMBER, 1942

15 Cents A Copy

# **We Can't All Drop Bombs On Tokyo Or Berlin . . .**

**Much As It Would Please Us To Do So, But  
Everyone Of Us Can Be Of Vital Help To The  
War Effort By Doing To The Best Of Our  
Ability The Numerous Jobs At Home Which  
Will Vitally Aid In Bringing Early Victory.**

Those of us who are producers of Florida Fruits and Vegetables can aid greatly in the common cause which is the objective of this great nation and of our allies, by producing the biggest and best crops we know how to raise, so that our sailors on the seas and our soldiers on the various fronts may have the food necessary to maintain their strength on the job they have to do — and which they are doing so nobly.

And it must also be borne in mind that we have the obligation of feeding our own people, as well as the peoples of the nations which Hitler is deliberately starving . . . the job is tremendous, but despite drouths, labor shortages and other handicaps we know that the growers of Florida will come through, as they have always done in every crisis which they have had to face in the past.

Then, too, we can aid in carrying our part of the load in this greatest of all wars, by buying to the limit of our ability the War Bonds which are so effectively being used to finance our great part in this conflict.

Likewise, we can each play our respective part in the Civilian Defense program of this war, even though that part may be relatively small . . . we can support the Red Cross and the Tuberculosis Association . . . indeed, there are almost innumerable ways in which we can lend most valuable support to this great war effort.

**Certainly we need no prompting to realize  
that this war is our war . . . just as much as it  
is the war of those valiant marines in the Sol-  
omons or our fighters on whatever front they  
may be fighting and dying.**

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**"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE"**

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture



## **In War or Peace . . . the Symbol of Highest Excellence**

You who have followed the IDEAL Brand for 49 years know the high standards of quality . . . the field and grove proved performance of IDEAL Fertilizers.

You know that in war or peace we have never deviated from determination to give you the best ingredients, scientifically balanced and delivered to you in first-class mechanical condition.

Despite the manifold problems—especially the problem of supplies—arising from this war, IDEAL Fertilizers will maintain their proud tradition of making Florida's fields and groves produce their fullest, finest yield for Victory.

Today as in the past . . . tomorrow as today . . . you can rely on the excellence of IDEAL Fertilizers.

Couple your IDEAL fertilizer program with highly efficient IDEAL and FASCO insecticides and sprays.

### **Your Part of the Fight!**

As never before, it's up to you to make your fields and groves produce their utmost.

To assist in accomplishing this, the following will help you.

- ★ Avoid waste in any form.
- ★ Make the most of your fertilizing program.
- ★ Follow approved scientific practices rigidly.
- ★ Cultivate properly.
- ★ Control or prevent insect and disease troubles by thorough and correct application of spraying and dusting materials.
- ★ Keep close and constant watch on your groves and crops to maintain first-class tree and plant condition.
- ★ Take full advantage of every bit of scientific assistance you can get . . . Our staff of trained and experienced field men is at your disposal for advice and information.

**NOTE:** Because of transportation problems we ask that you request the service of our field staff as far in advance as possible in order to schedule their calls to best advantage.

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**INVEST IN VICTORY  
BUY WAR BONDS!**

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# **IDEAL FERTILIZERS**

**WILSON & TOOMER  
FERTILIZER COMPANY  
JACKSONVILLE - FLORIDA**

# Some Farm Forestry Suggestions

L. T. NIELAND, Extension Forester

Much has happened in 1942 — and much will happen. We are at war, and war brings changes, rapid fire changes, and those who would survive must meet these changes, and meet them successfully. Farmers, as a group, are resourceful, and are accustomed to meeting difficult situations, such as are brought about by wind and weather, destructive insect pests, or changing markets.

And so, we have much faith in the farmer's ability to hold his own in the trying years which lie ahead. And who knows but what the war will bring its advantages, as well as its disadvantages. At any rate, the farmer who plans wisely, both for present war time conditions, and for the possibly even more difficult days after the war is won, will help most, both himself, and the nation. And, in preparing for the future, the farmer who has taken good care of his farm timber stands, will stand in a favored spot. Timber is a crop. Often, in Florida, timber may be as important as any other crop on the farm. Timber is like money in the bank, and the annual growth is the interest. If we do not cut more in a year than can grow in a year, we will be drawing this interest forever. An acre of good pine timber will produce 500 board feet of lumber each year. This will be worth \$5.00 at present prices as it stands. At this rate a farmer can clip a \$100.00 interest coupon every year from only twenty acres of good farm timber. Not bad, when we consider that there are no fertilizer bills, no cultivation, no spraying in producing farm timber, and the buyer harvests the crop.

Now, what are some of the 1942 suggestions for establishing profitable farm timber stands? First let us turn to the matter of cutting timber. As we said in the beginning, our country is at war, and timber is needed — many billions of board feet. Much timber is being cut today for defense needs, and farm forest lands are contributing their share. The price is good, and now is the time to harvest timber. But, when cutting our timber, let us remember to cut it properly. We cannot cut more than the annual growth without destroying the principal in our timber bank. And next year, and the year after that, we may need to harvest timber again. Ordinarily, no

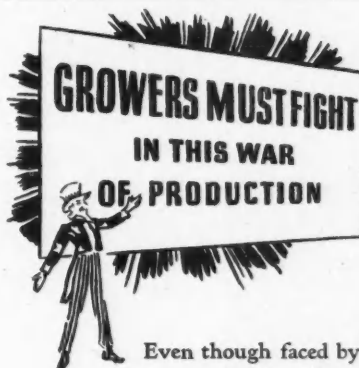
sound, healthy, growing trees under 16 inches in diameter at breast height, should be cut, and this is the reason. A tree ten inches in diameter will yield 24 board feet of lumber by the Doyle scale, and is worth only about 20 cents, even at present high prices. But, if we let this 10 inch tree grow until it is 16 inches in diameter, only 6 inches larger it will produce 143 board feet of lumber, and will then be worth about one dollar and forty cents. So, let's not cut our trees when they are small. Lets give them time to make logs 16 inches in diameter, or larger, and get some real money out of our timber.

Another very important thing to keep in mind while cutting timber on the farm is to reserve enough of the fine old log trees to provide for farm lumber requirements. Every farm needs lumber of building and repairs. Good old pine heartwood lumber, this kind you and I would like for our buildings, will now cost us from 50 to 80 dollars per thousand board feet.

Lets save some of those old pines, and have them sawn up as we need them, for our own use. It doesn't look like good sense to sell these old trees at \$10.00 a thousand board feet on the stump, and then buy the lumber back at \$80.00 a thousand board feet. Lets grow our own lumber and have the best.

The 1942 forest tree planting season will soon be over. December and January are the best months to plant forest trees. There is still time to plant up those open spots in your woods to valuable, fast growing slash pine. The State Forest Service Nurseries at Munson and Olustee are furnishing slash pines at cost. Payment under the agricultural conservation program is available for at least three acres of forest trees so planted this year on every farm. Your county agent can assist you in obtaining this.

This year we have another forest tree available to farmers for planting (Continued on page 18)



Even though faced by impending fertilizer material shortages, every patriotic grower must make plans to increase his yield per acre.

Give nature a chance to help by making liberal application of D. P. Dolomite to your soil.

D/P Dolomite will do these 3 things well and economically:

1. Restore the correct acid-alkali balance to your soil and maintain pH at production levels.
2. Increase the availability of plant food in the soil as well as food elements furnished in fertilizers.
3. Supply an abundance of calcium and magnesium carbonates, so essential to healthy crop growth.

At your fertilizer dealer—or direct



KEEP 'EM BALANCED!

**DOLomite**  
Products, Inc. Ocala, Florida



# We can't have MANPOWER without Food Power

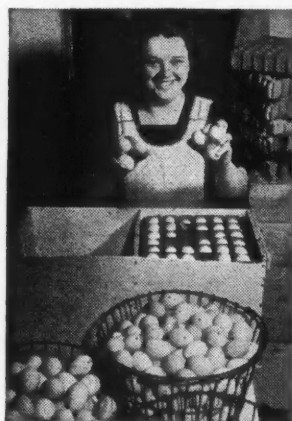


Photo from Acme

**GOOD CHOW!** Plenty of good food puts the fight into our soldiers, sailors, marines, and keeps our Allies strong. Food from your farm gives these husky American boys what they need to smash the Axis. Keep our food power high.



**MILK IS A MUST!** Milk is almost the perfect food. Food power makes manpower — and that's what victory depends on. Our manpower must save the civilized world. Every man, woman, and child on dairy farms can help. Every day's work saves American lives and brings victory nearer.



Photos from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe

**BULLETS FROM PULLETS!** England and Russia look to us for eggs as well as planes and bombs. We can't have too many! Too few—and our fighters, workers, and our allies go hungry. Every egg your hens can produce is a bullet for a German or a Jap . . . and that's no military secret.

This is one of a series of reports from the United States Department of Agriculture published by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., in furtherance of the Nation's food production program. Publication of this report in this space does not constitute endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture of any commercial product.



Photo from Georgia Extension Service

**MEET THE MEAT CHALLENGE!** Our minimum military and lend-lease needs for '43 are 6½ billion lbs. Supplies for civilians will be 17½ billion pounds and demand 21 billion, leaving a shortage of 3½ billion. Produce all the meat you can. A few extra hogs will help you do your part. Food for Freedom.

## THE NITRATE SITUATION

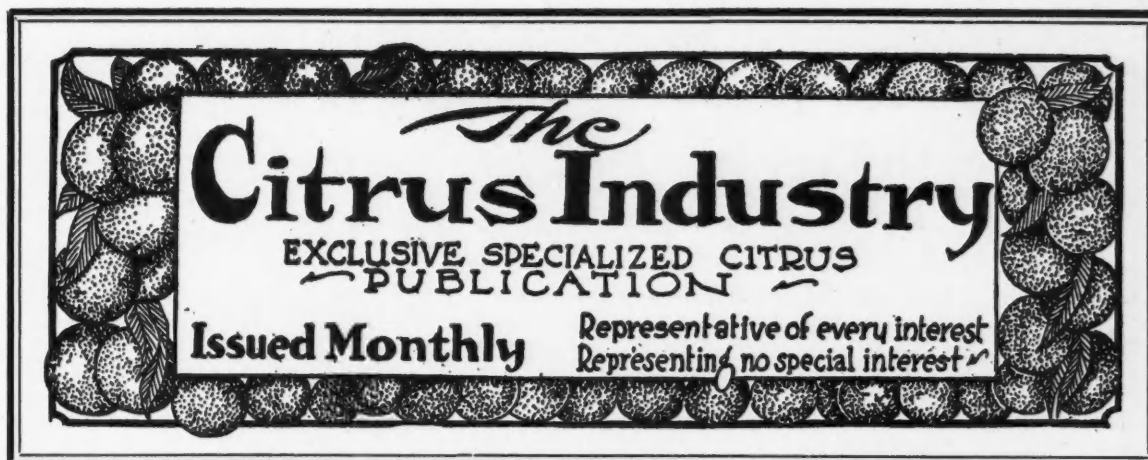
In 1943 the available nitrogen supply will have to be used with utmost efficiency in accord with our national agricultural war program. Distribution and allocation of all inorganic nitrogen materials are in the hands of the War Production Board whose main objective is to make them go as far as possible. Supplies probably will be available earlier than last year. Distribution will be made in a fair and orderly manner with due regard for the relative importance of food,



Food for Freedom . . . the Spirit of 1943

fiber, and vegetable oil crops to our war program. Despite the limited nitrogen supply, it is hoped there will be as many tons of mixed fertilizer this season as last, and that a proportionate quantity of nitrogen materials will be available for top and side-dressing. This year, in order to meet the essential requirements, it is necessary that nitrogen be used when and where it will do the most good in advancing our total war effort.





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## The Fertilizer Situation ....Reviewed

"Due to the great need for increased production to meet crop goals and to increase farm income, the demand for commercial fertilizers next season will be the heaviest in our history," said Dr. F. W. Parker, head of the Division of Fertilizer Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in addressing The National Fertilizer Association in Atlanta recently. "Of the three major plantfoods, nitrogen has been most affected by the war. Imports from Europe have been cut off, imports from Chile have been increased, exports have been reduced, production of by-product ammonium sulphate has been increased, and synthetic nitrogen has been diverted from fertilizer to war purposes. The net result is that there will not be quite enough nitrogen to meet the increased demand. The extent of the shortage depends on how much Chilean nitrate can be brought in, and a part of the shortage will be made up by using surplus oilseed meals in mixed fertilizers, mainly in the Southeast.

"Production of superphosphate will reach a new high this year, and, barring difficulties in the transportation of phosphate rock and sulphur, there will be enough to meet all demands. The supply of concentrated superphosphate will be somewhat reduced, due to export to other United Nations.

"The potash situation is favorable

due to the rapid development and expansion of our domestic potash industry. It would appear that there will be enough potash to meet our increased fertilizer and chemical requirements.

"A large amount of information as to fertilizer used by crops and States has been assembled since Pearl Harbor by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Land-Grant Colleges and The National Fertilizer Association. Also, since Pearl Harbor the problem of distribution has been studied by the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee. These studies indicated clearly the advisability of reducing the number of grades sold in most States; of reducing the nitrogen content of mixed fertilizers, without reducing phosphoric acid and potash; and of increasing plantfood content where large tonnages of low analysis fertilizers have been used. Conferences between representatives of the war agencies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Land-Grant Colleges, the farm organizations, and the industry were held throughout the country during the summer, at which lists of grades to be sold in fertilizer-consuming States were selected and recommended to the War Production Board; and these lists of grades were made official by the War Production Board through the publication, on September 12, of Conservation Order No. M-231. By

this order the number of grades sold in 33 states has been reduced from over 900 to 90; the number per state varying from 3 in Mississippi to 33 in Florida. Also through the cooperation of agronomists and horticulturists, greater uniformity in recommendations within regions has been obtained. The order of the War Production Board also prohibited the use of chemical nitrogen in mixed fertilizers for fall-sown small grains to be harvested for grain and for such non-essential uses as lawns and golf courses.

"A schedule has been worked out for each State, showing which of the new grades are to be substituted for the grades formerly sold in the State. It is expected that the indicated substitution of grades will result in the manufacture and sale of a tonnage of mixed fertilizer approximately equivalent to the 1941-42 tonnage; and, due to the saving of nitrogen in mixed fertilizers, the tonnage of nitrogen materials available for direct use will be about the same as in 1941-42."

In closing, Dr. Parker stated that, "The fertilizer industry is to be commended for the way in which it has worked with various governmental agencies on fertilizer problems. It has assumed a real task in accepting this responsibility for the equitable distribution of fertilizers in 1943. It is expected to measure up to the task and to the responsibility."

# Program of Government Aid

## In Supplying Farm Labor Set Up By

### Manpower Commission and Agriculture

New measures to help avert shortages of farm labor in critical producing areas has been announced by the War Manpower Commission through Chairman Paul V. McNutt, and Secretary Claude R. Wickard, agricultural member of the Commission. They outlined Governmental actions to help transport domestic labor into such areas, and also set forth the relationship between the program for expediting movement of domestic labor and the arrangement announced by the Governments of Mexico and the United States for making available Mexican farm workers if workers cannot be obtained from within the United States.

Chairman McNutt and Secretary Wickard pointed out that a major operating principle of the programs for Government help in recruiting and transporting farm labor is that adequate working standards and protections must be given the workers. Minimum working conditions for farm labor thus are established whenever Government aid is invoked to recruit or transport such workers. Not until it is clear that such minimum working standards and protections have been established, and that no domestic workers are available for jobs at such standards will workers be brought in from Mexico. The workers from Mexico will be afforded standards and protection equivalent to those afforded domestic workers.

A statement on the new program by Chairman McNutt and Secretary Wickard follows:

"Our food production program in the United States is becoming more vital to the war every week. Production is increasing to record heights. At the same time war needs are mounting. Today, with the enemy still on the offensive and with our military and production programs steadily expanding, the food needs of ourselves and our Allies are such that mere record production is not enough. We must produce food as this Nation has never produced before.

"The Food for Freedom program

calls not only for increasing output of the farm products needed for the war effort wherever possible but also for maintaining full production of war crops once it has been achieved. A major problem on the farms that have normally supplied the larger part of our food for domestic and foreign markets is the problem of available labor. Farm labor shortages have been reported in some areas this year. We will probably experience more extensive and severe shortages in 1943.

"The War Manpower Commission has given the Department of Agriculture the responsibility for helping avert shortages of farm labor by housing and transporting seasonal farm workers needed to grow essential wartime farm products.

"Because of the present emergency, a half million dollars has been allocated to the Department of Agriculture from the President's emergency funds, for a farm labor program. The program will be managed by the Farm Security Administration in cooperation with State and county USDA War Boards and the U. S. Employment Service. For the longer pull, the program must be implemented with additional legislative authority and more funds. Consideration is now being given to this matter and it is expected that a request for such additional funds and authority as are found to be needed will be made to the Congress.

"The plan will operate as follows to provide seasonal farm labor:

"To begin with, of course, farmers will hire whatever workers can be found in their neighborhoods. If farmers cannot themselves find labor, they will seek the help of the nearest U. S. Employment Service office. That office will try to find workers who live nearby. If it is necessary for the U. S. Employment Service to recruit from a distance, the Farm Security Administration will be called upon to help transport workers. The farmers who want the workers will pay for transportation up to 200 miles, and FSA will pay for additional mileage.

"In all cases farmers must meet certain standards of wages and liv-

ing conditions in order to qualify for transportation help from the FSA in obtaining domestic workers. They must pay the newcomers the going wage in the community for the kind of work performed, with a minimum of 30 cents an hour or its equivalent on a piece work basis. They must give the workers employment for at least three-quarters of the time they are in the area, not counting Sundays. Also they must provide satisfactory housing.

"The Department of Agriculture is also inaugurating an intensive educational campaign for the efficient use of labor in war food production in all areas. This may mean reorganization of farm operations in some cases, possible changes in types of crops, and the pooling of labor needs in order that the demand can be met in an organized and efficient manner and with a minimum of transportation strain and lost man-hours.

"To the extent that the domestic farm labor supply cannot adequately satisfy the farm labor requirements in given areas, the Government has considered making accessible sufficient farm labor from outside the country to carry through the shortage season. In order to be prepared to meet such a situation, the Mexican Government was approached regarding terms on which Mexico would allow farm workers to come into the United States if and when the domestic supply of farm workers becomes inadequate in certain areas. In an arrangement announced recently by the two Governments, certain terms were stipulated under which Mexican workers may be brought into the United States. In general, these terms set up the following conditions:

1. Mexican workers will not be used to displace domestic workers and will serve only to meet additional needs for which sufficient domestic labor is not available.
2. Payment of transportation expense from the point of origin of the worker to employment centers in the United States and return shall be provided.
3. Employment shall be provided for

at least three-fourths of the working days in the contract period.

4. Payment shall be on the basis of prevailing wages in the area for comparable work, with a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour, or an equivalent piece work rate, and subject to provisions of existing applicable laws.
5. Adequate and sanitary housing conditions will be available for such labor.

"To implement the arrangement, the services of a number of agencies of the United States Government will be required. Responsibilities will be shared among the Immigration Service of the Department of Justice, the United States Public Health Service and the United States Employment Service of the Federal Security Agency, and the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The necessary arrangements are now being made by the various agencies involved. United States farmers in the areas in which Mexican labor is to be employed to make up for shortages of domestic labor will place their orders with the U. S. Employment Service. Final arrangements on transportation will be made with the Farm Security Administration.

"Contracts will be entered into with Mexican workers only when it is no longer practicable to meet the need with domestic farm labor. It is expected that Mexican workers will be used in those crops and locations where such labor is customarily employed, such as the cotton areas of the Southwest and the sugar beet areas of the West. It is also a part of the understanding with the Mexican Government that Mexican labor will not be used in the United States in a manner that would lower existing wage or labor standards.

"This Nation is faced with a farm labor situation that requires an organized approach in a field where such organization heretofore has seldom existed. War food production depends directly on our ability to introduce an effective and rational system for the full use of our available supply of farm workers. As far as it can possibly be done, the Manpower Commission intends to meet the wartime labor needs of agriculture by providing domestic workers. Where that cannot be done, the war effort of the United Nations will be speeded by assistance from the nationals of our co-operative Ally to the South. In return for this vital assistance the Government of the United States is glad to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in affording fair returns and

(Continued on page 17)

# EVEN NATURE NEEDS HELP

The natural plant food in the soil, the sun, and the rain all aid most effectively in helping your trees and your crops produce, but in modern commercial growing the elements of nature must have help in the form of proper fertilizers. To secure the best results nature's contribution must be combined with elements of good fertilizers.

## X-CEL Fertilizers

Are not built for soil conditions in Michigan, but they are produced in Florida to meet Florida soil conditions and they will aid in improving the Quality and Quantity of Florida grown crops.

## Tennessee Basic Slag

Is rich in minor plant food elements which are needed in most Florida soils. Growers who use this product will recommend it as a valuable aid to production.

## Your Problems

Are of intense interest to our Field Service Men, because the success of the Growers of Florida is reflected in the success of the great industry which they serve. Call upon these men without obligation.

## Jackson Grain Company

Our 33rd Year

Tampa

Florida

Valuable premium coupons are packed in every bag of X-CEL products



## The Citrus Industry

with which is merged The Citrus Leaf

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### UNCLE SAM BUYS CITRUS PRODUCTS

The War Production Board has issued an order to canners of citrus fruits to set aside 6,300,000 cases of grapefruit and orange juices, grapefruit segments and combinations of orange and grapefruit juices for the armed forces and the lend-lease shipment to our allies.

This means that the federal government will be the largest single buyer of citrus segments and juices and will operate to greatly reduce the canners' stocks for private consumption. This action should, and doubtless will, operate to stimulate production by the canners to the limit possible under the allocation of cans for such purposes.

The quota to be set aside is a percentage of the 1941-42 pack, by weight, the percentages ranging from 19 per cent of grapefruit segments to 100 per cent for blended orange and grapefruit juice combinations.

The order applies to the Florida, Texas and Arizona citrus pack in the period from October 1, 1942, to July 31, 1943, and to the California citrus pack in the period from December 1, 1942 to November 30, 1943.

The percentage of the pack to be set aside and the approximate amount in the equivalent of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans follows:

Grapefruit segments, 19 per cent, or 472,000 cases; grapefruit juice, 48 per cent, or 3,744,000 cases; orange juice, 21 per cent, or 420,000 cases; blended orange and grapefruit juice combinations, 100 per cent, 1,725,000 cases.

This is a big order, by far the greatest ever given for citrus products in the history of the industry and should have a stimulating effect, not only upon the canning industry, but upon the citrus industry as a whole. It should prove beneficial not alone to the canners of citrus fruits and juices, but should also have beneficial effects upon the sale, consumption and price of fresh fruits by calling attention to the importance in the minds of government experts of citrus fruits as one of the principal articles of diet for our fighting forces and war production workers.

### DROUTH AFFECTS FRUIT AND TREES

The long-continued drouth, which has been felt throughout the citrus producing sections of Florida, in some sections covering a period of more than two months, has seriously affected many groves. Not only has there been an excessively heavy droppage of fruit, but where

artificial irrigation was lacking or inadequate, trees have been seriously affected, and doubtless will require a long time to fully recover.

Florida growers, accustomed to depend upon nature to supply sufficient moisture for their groves, have been slow to provide irrigation systems to aid nature in times of long-continued drouth. Then, too, the shortage of irrigation pipe has deterred many who might otherwise have protected their groves from the installation of adequate systems. Just as infrequent freezes in Florida have operated to prevent growers from protecting their groves against frost, the infrequency of drouths has operated against the installation of irrigation systems. Experiences of recent years have emphasized the need for protection against both frost and drouth, and when conditions again become normal many growers will doubtless provide protection against both these unusual emergencies.

### CITRUS RETURNS SHOW INCREASE

Based upon shipments and prices received by growers for their citrus crop so far this season, the per acre return to growers should be the greatest in any recent year.

Receipts up to the time this is written, based upon an acreage return, are 50 per cent higher than a year ago, and that was considered a very satisfactory season by most growers, according to R. H. Howard, statistician for the University of Florida Extension Service.

Last season the net return per acre averaged \$95.37, compared to \$51.50 in 1940-41, and \$31.85 in 1939-40, and the upward trend bids fair to continue throughout the present season in the view of Mr. Howard. The 1941-42 gross return was \$158.76 per acre, of which \$63.39 was spent for production costs.

Up to November 21, growers had received a total of \$11,098,908 for their fruit, almost \$3,750,000 more than the \$7,357,058 obtained during the corresponding period a year ago. These figures are calculated solely upon the auction markets and do not include sales made otherwise, for which figures are not obtainable. Shipments to date amounted to 7375 cars as against total shipments to the same period a year ago of 6661.

Orange prices averaged \$3.85 this season, as against \$3.28 last year, and brought \$7,961,164 compared to \$5,006,315 last year. Growers have received \$2,291,830 so far for grapefruit at an average price of \$2.74 per box. Last year the receipts at this time were \$2,233,260, at an average price of \$2.30, up 44 cents per box. Tangerines have averaged the best in years, bringing \$6.30 per box for the average price, as compared with \$5.18 last year. Total receipts for this fruit have amounted to \$215,914 against a return of only \$117,472 at this time last year.

Increased purchasing power in the consuming markets, federal purchases and quality of fruit have combined to stimulate activity, and should there be no interruption in transportation facilities or other unforeseen difficulties, Florida citrus growers should experience a highly satisfactory season.

# Our South American Relations

By C. P. HAMMERSTEIN

(Continued from last month)

Peru still is primarily an agricultural country, despite the rapid expansion of mining and oil interests. At least eighty-five per cent of the entire population is dependent directly or indirectly upon the soil. Leading exports are cotton and sugar, but rice, tea, coffee, cacao, tobacco, wheat, maize and coca, along with such fruits as dates, oranges, bananas, grapes, olives and figs, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, and apples, plus such tropical and exotic fruits as avocados, cherimoyas, and loquats. These agricultural facts were interestingly emphasized thru the courtesy of the Automobile and Touring Club of Peru, who realizing our interests in things agricultural, frequently took on visitations thruout the country. It was their happy honor, however, to arrange for the Minister of Public Education to have us as his guest in attendance at the Gran Fiesta. This was held during the week of July 28th in honor of their National Holiday celebration.

From every district in Peru, came truck loads of their fine rural people, with their harvests of fruit, vegetables, grains and crops of every type. Their weavings, hides, silverware, cattle, products of mill and industry were loaded high upon these huge conveyances, forming one of the most colorful parades imaginable. Each section was highlighted by their brilliant, but attractive uniforms and costumes from their respective communities. It was here that we were astounded by the marvelous beauty and variety of their tropical fruits and vegetables. It was here at the great fair, held at Campo Marte, that we were privileged to visit, with President Prado, this marvelous concentration of exhibits of food products and materials brought from their vast fertile fields. You can well imagine how happy and thrilled we were to be present under such auspices, but to reach a captivating climax, the Touring Club very thoughtfully arranged to have a representative group from each tribe or area, dance and sing for us at one of the large, civic clubs, La Cabana. All assembled in their gorgeously ornamented and brilliantly colored costumes and each individual group in turn presented their own folklore songs and tribal dances. These were supplemented

with quaint sacrificial rites, accompanied by their own wierd and peculiar, but melodious instruments. Travelers would have had to spend many months and traveled thru many communities at their own fiesta times to have witnessed that, which was presented to us, all in one superb evening's entertainment.

Invitations from clubs and societies of Lima, came in to us thruout our visit to speak before them and participate in many civic and patri-

otic events. As a guest speaker before the Rotary Club of Lima, its President Jorge M. Zagarra, a native Peruvian, disclosed the fact that at least one hundred of the one hundred twenty-five members understood English, many having studied in our own schools and colleges in the United States. One of the members came up after the meeting and told us they had graduated from the University of Miami and that they would be hap-

(Continued on page 12)

## NACO...

... has on hand at this time  
a fairly adequate supply of  
excellent fertilizer materials.

There's a question, of course,  
about how long these materials will  
last and our ability to replace, but  
under all conditions NACO will  
continue to produce the finest ferti-  
lizer possible to make.

It is more important today than  
ever before that you secure the ad-  
vice of experienced and capable field  
men as to the best formulas and ma-  
terials to use under wartime conditions.

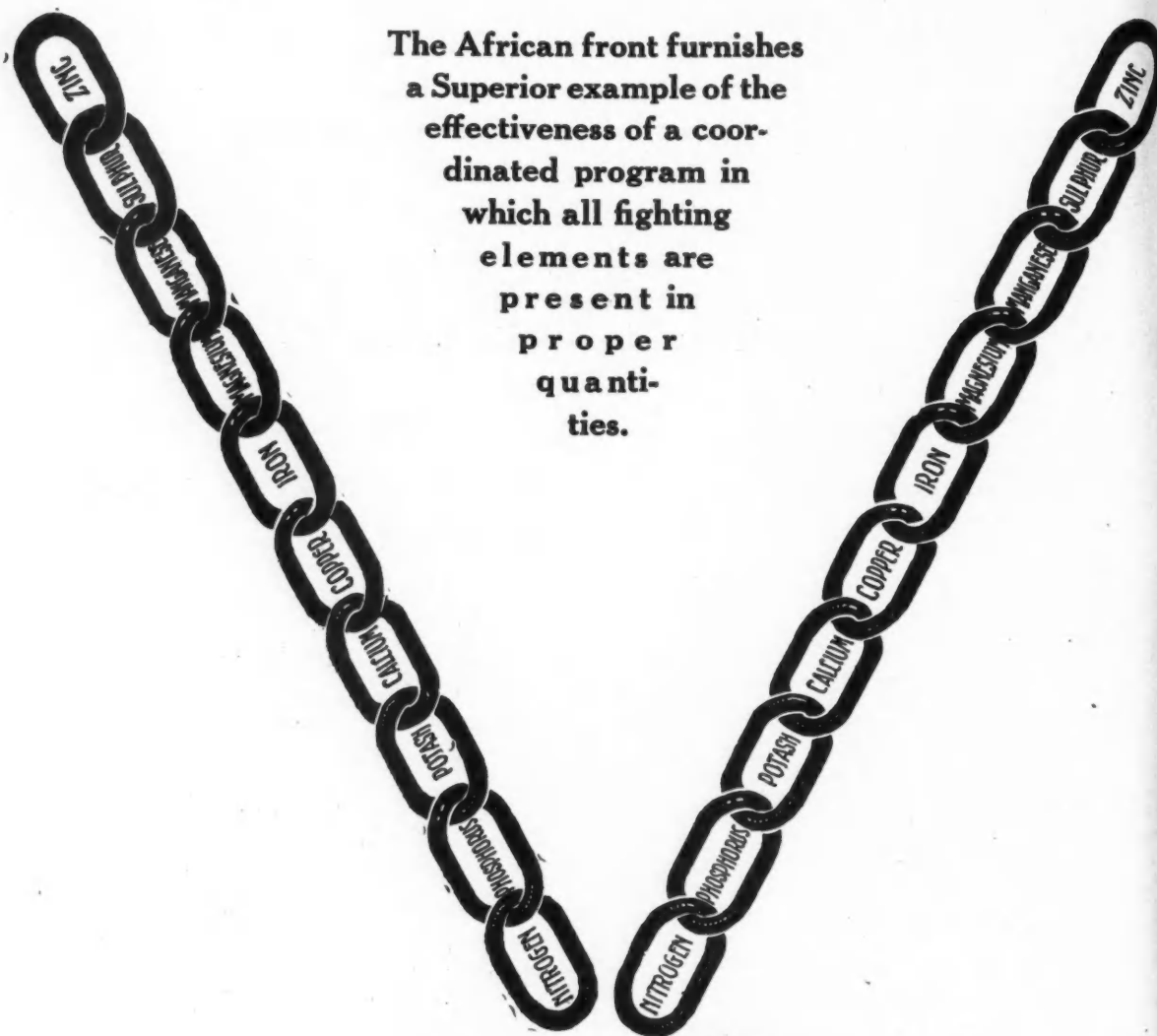


NACO Field Representatives are  
pledged to give unselfish advice and  
service to growers to the limits of their  
very considerable experience and tech-  
nical knowledge—let one of these men  
help you.

## NACO FERTILIZER COMPANY JACKSONVILLE ..... FLORIDA

# Healthy Trees Not Only Produce But Are Most Resistant To Drought

The African front furnishes  
a Superior example of the  
effectiveness of a coor-  
dinated program in  
which all fighting  
elements are  
present in  
proper  
quan-  
ties.



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Factory and Office East Broadway At 4th



# Best Crops Drouth, Cold Or Pests

We would not attempt to "kid" anyone into the belief that the drouth we have suffered in recent weeks has not been hard on citrus trees, nor that a considerable amount of fruit has not fallen on the ground — but we know and you know that healthy trees withstand the drouth better than trees which are improperly nourished. Trees are like human beings in that the healthy ones are always in position to withstand the assaults of weather or disease.

## Superior's Extra Value Brands Of Fertilizers And Insecticides Help Keep Your Trees And Crops Healthy

### SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE FERTILIZERS

The efficiency of Superior's Extra Value Fertilizers cannot be measured by what we tell you of the merits of the product . . . —but it may well be checked by the results which growers who use these Superior Fertilizers obtain . . . — the fact that our sales have shown phenomenal increases from the very beginning gives incontestible evidence of the effectiveness of our Extra Value Brands . . . — and while we cannot now secure sufficient materials to care for new customers we are endeavoring to supply the full needs of our regular patrons . . . — Looking into the future we believe it would be worth your while if you are not already a customer for you to check the groves of those growers who are now our patrons.

### USE EXTRA VALUE BRANDS

—And Secure Maximum Efficiency With  
Greatest Economy . . . —

### SUPERIOR'S EXTRA VALUE INSECTICIDES

**Our Extra Value Spray Oil. A Better Oil  
Emulsion Containing 83% Oil . . . —**

**And Our Superior 99-1 Oil. A Better Tank  
Mix Oil. Contains 99% Oil . . . —**

**Extra Value Neu-Cop 50% Copper — Far  
better than most neutral coppers . . . —**

**Extra Value Wettable Sulphur, 97% Sul-  
phur . . . —**

**Zinc-Co Wettable Sulphur, 80% Sulphur,  
1.75% Zinc, 3.75% Copper . . . —**

**Z-S Wettable Sulphur, 93% Sulphur,  
1.75% Zinc . . . —**

### SPRAY THE SUPERIOR WAY

—And Secure Maximum Efficiency With  
Greatest Economy . . . —

# Fertilizer Company

Sh., Pres.,

At 47th Street, Tampa, Florida

P. O. Box 1021

## OUR SOUTH AMERICAN RELATION

(Continued from page 9)

py to have us attend a reception at their home to meet the Minister of Agriculture. This meeting proved to be most advantageous, because at a later meeting in his offices, he with great emphasis and enthusiasm, urged us to study the unlimited agricultural and horticultural possibilities of their vast frontiers, which have scarcely been scratched. Later meetings disclosed the fact that we of North America had been too lackadaisical in our botanical, economical and mineral requirements and planning for our future needs in every day life. Many of the vital essentials of life of today, originating thruout this great continent had been eagerly sought by the Europeans, the Asiatics and the Africans, the result of which, today, finds all of the Americas not only extremely shortsighted in our complacent life, but sadly in need of these self same commodities, that our own specialists like Fairchild had been hammering away at us for years to develop.

You've heard the story of the conquerors of the Incas carrying away not only their silver and gold and tin and other precious metals, but the products of the field and forest as well. History has recorded the visitations of the investigators and expeditions headed by Sir Joseph Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanical Garden of Kew and later one by H. A. Wickham, who returned in the later part of the last century, taking home some 70,000 seed of the Heva Brasiliensis to be planted in Ceylon. Others followed later, securing seeds from these same areas for transportation to and cultivation in Malaya, Dutch East Indies, India, Sarawak, Borneo, French Indo China and Si-am. The pictures presented to you tonight indicated the result of this casual migration of seed, caused by these industrious plant explorers of our neighboring hemisphere. Today, the rubber industry, source of supply, having been gradually moved from its native habitat in our own back yard, into the littoral of the Southwest Pacific and Indian Oceans, finds us depending upon them for ninety-six percent of our rubber requirements. Today, with the exception of India, practically all of this area has been taken by the Japs, or so seriously damaged as to present insurmountable shipping facilities for years to come.

In passing, it is well to mention again another similar movement. Today, over ninety percent of our qui-

nine comes from Java and its surrounding islands, resulting from the energetic Dutch Government having sent out an expedition in 1854 to this particularly rich area, taking some hundred or so trees of the cinchona, followed by another group in 1859, this time British, in order that they might secure sufficient plantings for Ceylon and India. These magnificent trees, standing some eighty feet in height are truly native sentinels of the Peruvian Andes, flourishing at elevations of from five to eight thousand feet. As early as 1638, when the Countess of Chincón, wife of the Governor of Peru was cured of fever by one of the early physicians, this, now prominent botanical drug and many other roots, barks, berries leaves, herbs, gums and seeds used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and many other lines of industry, originating in our own hemisphere has found its new home abroad. Due credit of course must be given these pioneer developers, inasmuch as in practically every instance, where any transposition was made, they usually, thru cross breeding or efficient husbandry, improved the quality of the fruit or drug.

The Minister, in mentioning other important changes, stressed the fact that for the past century, European and Asiatic colonization groups have flourished thruout the continent. Hundreds of merchants and businessmen, farmers and educators have brought their families from practically every nation in the old hemisphere. They realized the potential values and latent assets of this great land would at some future date be useful to their respective countries, and as a result we today, together with the United Nations are frantically scrambling for these essential economic products. He pointed out that there were a few individuals and corporations who at the present were modestly developing areas to relieve certain shortages which have developed, however, our past performances indicate pure neglect. Neglect thru lack of knowledge, funds or manpower, or possibly an accumulation of all of these, have prevented us from having all of the important products so drastically needed today. Limitations of time prevented us from gaining more detailed information on these important subjects, however thru the generosity of the Director of Agriculture we were presented with printed booklets and documents for future study.

Graduation exercises were as important as our formal receptions. Diplomas, certificates, credentials, class rings, banners and valedictorian addresses, culminated the first of the

summer schools at San Marcos. It was truly a good-will movement. One which was truly beneficial to us in rightfully discovering "Our South American Relations". Not only had we sadly neglected true neighborliness, but thru our shortsightedness we had lost to other nations, continents and hemispheres those vital necessities of life. Thru their many kindnesses and exemplification of good fellowship, we can with ingenuity, resourcefulness and hard work, regain that which our United Nations need and need badly.

Perhaps never before have we realized the potential power developed by the early Incas and the botanical resources of this grand continent. Perhaps we of North America will begin to realize more and more our neglect in the past of cultivating friendship, business, cultural and agricultural relations with our poor but resourceful neighbors. Perhaps we shall heed the words of wisdom of our friends the Plant Explorers and those whose advice urged us to fraternize with our South American relations, trade with them, work with them and know them. Perhaps we will, when, with rubber, sugar, tin, spices, medicinals, oils and other items on the rationed lists become less and less obtainable. Perhaps we shall, in the immediate future, bend every effort toward the planning of a new program of enthusiastic effort to reclaim these excellent areas, rebuild these botanical sources of supply and regain the applause of these ancient agriculturalists, Our South American Relations, thereby re-establishing, if not as good, at least as efficient civilization as they so gallantly developed centuries ago.

Top that  
10%  
BY NEW YEAR'S  
BUY WAR BONDS

# Termites In Citrus Groves

By J. R. WATSON, Entomologist, Florida Experiment Station

The season of the year is at hand when growers will be banking their young trees as a precaution against a possible freeze this winter. The earliest date of a freeze which damaged young trees over the citrus belt of which we have record was that of November 16, 1940. However, we seldom have a freeze dangerous to citrus much before Christmas, but growers who have not already banked their young trees should do so inside the next month. It is not advisable to bank trees earlier in the season than is necessary for protection against frost, because banked trees are liable to be attacked by insects, particularly during warm weather. The most destructive of these insects are termites, also called white ants, and in Florida "Wood Lice."

Although resembling true ants in appearance, except for the color of the workers which is a dirty white, they are not at all closely related to true ants, but on the contrary are more closely related to cockroaches. However, they do have much of the colonial organization of true ants, with fertile females, called queens, males, and worker castes. They are primarily feeders on wood, or materials made of wood. They are able to digest such unpromising material because of the presence in their intestines of minute primitive one-celled organisms which break up the wood. They feed mostly on dead wood, but on having consumed this and facing starvation, they may attack living wood.

The danger in banking trees is that infested pieces of wood may be included in the bank. When the termites have consumed this they are liable to attack the bark of the young trees, often girdling them and, of course, causing their death. For this reason growers in banking their trees should be careful that no dead wood is included in the bank. Only good clean soil, preferably sand, should be used. It is also important that any dead branch or tissue which will be covered by the bank be removed before the tree is banked and the wound if large, covered with some good asphalt paint or tar which will be repellant to the termites.

Whitewashing the trunks of trees will also help, providing the whitewash is made liquid so it will stick closely to the bark of the tree. To each 3 gallons of whitewash add a handful of common salt to make it stick better. If the whitewash comes away from the tree in flakes it will be worse than if it was not used at all, as it will furnish a convenient hiding place for the termites.

The danger of including dead wood in the bank is greater, of course, in newly cleared land; the more so that it is such land that is commonly used for young citrus groves.

Other pests which should be excluded from the banks are ants. Ants nesting about the base of young trees are very injurious, and will often kill it, particularly if the bank is put up too early or left too

late in the spring; in other words, if present during warm weather. If a young tree has an ant nest around it, the ants should be removed before the tree is banked. This is best done by hollowing out a shallow basin around the base of the tree and pouring into this basin a quart or so of carbolic acid emulsion. This emulsion is made by emulsifying a pint of crude carbolic acid, and a pound of soap, fish oil or common laundry soap, in 3 gallons of water. The water should be heated and the pound of soap dissolved in it and then the pint of carbolic acid added. This is best emulsified by forcing it through a spray pump several times until one gets a good, clean emulsion. This emulsion has been found to be perfectly safe when used on young trees and will drive ants

(Continued on page 17)



## MERICA is

beginning to make the might of right felt in our global war. Your part in the battle, Mr. Citrus Grower, is to produce all the vitamin-rich fruit you can to help safeguard the health of the nation. Maintain the **PRODUCTIVE HEALTH** of your grove by using the **RIGHT** plant foods in the **RIGHT** amounts at the **RIGHT** time. Look to the future — talk over your problems with the **GULF** Field Man in your section.

For Everything that  
Grows in Florida...use  
**GULF** Brands of

## FERTILIZER

The Gulf Fertilizer Company

Tampa and Port Everglades, Florida





# The LYONIZER

Department

COMPILED BY THE LYONS FERTILIZER CO.

## Hernando County...

Beginning with this issue of the Lyonizer we are planning to give you some agricultural information about the various counties in peninsular Florida. Due to limited space we will have to leave out many facts that would be of interest to our readers, but we feel sure that you will find many interesting and informative facts about Agriculture in these Counties.

This month we salute Hernando County.

The progressiveness and general welfare of most counties in central Florida is dependent on their agricultural achievements. One of the most important men in promoting this progress is the local County Agricultural Agent. In Hernando this man is Mr. C. D. Newbern and maintains his office in Brooksville. He is doing a swell job for his county and his achievements are greatly appreciated by the populace of his County.

Hernando is located in the Central Western portion of Florida. It has a total land area of 318,080 acres, with 15,000 acres in cultivation on 450 farms. The soil type ranges from high hammock to light sand. The main types of farming and their relative importance are citrus livestock, general farming, vegetable crops and darying.

Citrus fruit is the leading cash crop with 2600 acres planted to oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. Hogs continue to be an important source of cash income, and with a new modern meat curing plant it is safe to say that meat will become of more importance in the County. For the second consecutive year meat cured in Hernando and exhibited by the County Agent won first place at the Florida State Fair. Rapid progress is being made in the cattle industry. Forestry is another chief source of income with five saw mills operating full time. To maintain forests in the County all land owners are being urged to replant their cutover land

## Reports of Lyons Field Men . . .

### POLK AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

**J. M. (Jim) Sample**

Groves have been suffering very acutely throughout this territory from dry weather. The foliage has been in a badly wilted condition and the fruit soft and dropping. Sizes are very small, particularly tangerines, but with rain all fruit will be put in a marketable condition. Irrigation plants have been going with full force and in many instances water has been put on for the third time. Purple mites have been active to the point of defoliation of young trees and lime-sulphur has been used to control these pests. The full application of fertilizer has been delayed as a result of the dry weather.

### WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA

**E. A. (Mac) McCartney**

We had a light frost in some sections of this territory on the thirteenth of November, but there was practically no damage. The extreme drought is the factor causing damage at this writing and unless we get some rain at a very early date it is feared that fruit droppage will become acute. The first tangerines moved from the Brooksville territory about the middle of November, but shipments have been light because of small sizes. Prices being paid for oranges and grapefruit have been satisfactory. In the vegetable sections of this territory there is a noticeable shortage of crops. It is estimated that the total acreage of vegetable crops will not exceed fifty percent of the normal plantings.

### HILLSBOROUGH AND PINELAS COUNTIES

**C. S. (Charlie) Little**

Maybe it's the war or maybe we are not paying the preacher to pine seedlings.

Hernando County offers agricultural possibilities for citrus growers, livestock producers, general farming and in addition is a delightful section in which to live. The Brooksville Chamber of Commerce or the County Agent's office will be glad to supply you with additional information.

as we should, but something is certainly wrong. This is one of the most prolonged droughts that we have seen at this section of the year, and those groves that cannot be irrigated are suffering very badly. Fruit sizes are small because of the lack of moisture and in many instances we are having some fruit droppage. The on-the-tree market is holding up well and those growers that have been able to irrigate their groves have been selling fruit that passed maturity tests at very nice prices. However, there are many groves that ordinarily would have the fruit moved at this time of the year still carrying a crop because of the extremely dry weather.

### NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

**V. E. (Val) Bourland**

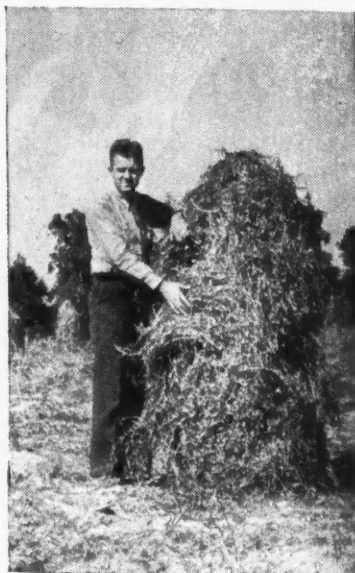
We have been having a great deal of trouble with scale insects for the past few years. In many cases it seems almost impossible to get them under control and as a result we are still using some oil sprays in this territory. In spite of the dry weather that we are having throughout the entire territory a large number of our growers have been able to move some of their fruit at good prices. The fall fertilizer application is being applied to the groves at this time. Rust mite is causing some trouble in many spots all over the section. We are having some vegetable crops move at this time from the Winter Garden area and the prices have been good.

### SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

**F. W. Scott (Felton)**

The tomato growers in the Ruskin area are having a great deal of trouble with blight and wilt in their crop this fall. With this exception the crops in this area have been very satisfactory. A diversity of vegetable crops have been moving from the vegetable section and with very few exceptions the prices have been good. Some fruit has been moved from this territory and with rains these shipments will be increased. The extreme drought has done considerable damage to both citrus and vegetable crops. Our citrus growers are just about through with their fall application of fertilizer.

## ADVERTISEMENT—LYONS FERTILIZER COMPANY



## HERNANDO COUNTY

Pictured on this page is Mr. C. D. Newbern, County Agent of Hernando County, with some of the Agricultural Products of his County.



### HERNANDO COUNTY

largely rural, has bought \$221,475 worth of War Savings Bonds to Oct. 31, 1942. This is approximately \$40.00 per capita. The County has met its bond quota every month and was the first County in the nation to meet its quota for the month of June.

### Hernando County "Food For Freedom" Goals for 1942

	Goal	Promised	Produced
Peanuts	550 acres	1,000 acres	1,250 acres
Milk	223,693 gallons	210,189 gallons	
Eggs	144,476 dozen	184,276 dozen	225,500 dozen
Hogs	8,836 (fat hogs)	10,627 (fat hogs)	13,400 (fat hogs)
Beef	1,777 Head	2,584 Head	2,850 Head
Vegetables	450 acres		700 acres
Feed Crops			7,300 acres
Citrus	2,600 acres — estimated 1942 crop		195,000 boxes



# Comparative Prices For 17 Commodities Announced

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently announced comparable prices for seventeen agricultural commodities under Section 3(b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. A revised parity price for lemons was also announced. These prices were determined as a result of the hearing on comparable prices which the Department conducted at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24 to 28, and the accompanying investigation carried on within the Department.

With respect to each of the commodities concerned, the Secretary found that the production and consumption of the commodities had so changed since the base period which should be used in calculating a parity price for the commodity as to result in a price out of line with the parity prices for the basic commodities, corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, and that a comparable price should be determined. For each commodity for which such a price was determined, a comparable base price was also calculated and announced in order that the comparable price of the commodity could easily be kept current. Comparable prices as of Aug. 15 and comparable base prices which can be used in calculating comparable prices from those shown in the table.

Comparable prices are in effect substitute parity prices, and the determinations announced were made under the authority contained in Section 3(b) of the Price Control Act which provides that:

"For the purposes of this Act, parity prices shall be determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture as authorized by law. In the case of any agricultural commodity other than the basic crops corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, the Secretary shall determine and publish a comparable price whenever he finds after investigation and public hearing, that the production and consumption of such commodity has so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities."

The Price Control Act provides that comparable prices shall be considered

and used in the same manner as parity prices and shall be so determined as to give the producers of the commodities concerned a price comparable with the parity prices of the basic crops specified. Attention is called to the fact that parity prices are defined in terms of a relationship or exchange ratio between prices received and prices or rates paid by farmers and are not necessarily equal to costs of production for specific commodities or prices which will result in maintaining or otherwise affecting any given acreage or production.

Comparable prices for three commodities, dry field peas, soybeans, and peanuts for oil, were announced under Section 4 (a) of Public 147 on January 16, 1942. The definition of comparable prices under the Price Control Act is almost identical with the definition under this legislation, and all of the comparable prices determined under Section 3(b) were calculated by the same general method as was used in calculating the comparable prices announced on Jan. 16.

That is, the percent, which the prices of the basic commodities averaged of their parity prices in a specific period was calculated and comparable prices for the several commodities in question were then so de-

termined that the actual prices for these commodities averaged the same percent of their comparable level as the prices of the basic commodities averaged of their parity level during the specified period. For example, during the 60 months August 1934 through July 1939, prices of the basic commodities averaged 79 percent of parity and the comparable prices for soybeans were so determined that the actual prices received for soybeans also averaged 79 percent of the comparable level during the same 60-month period.

The comparisons between actual prices for the several commodities and parity prices for the basic commodities were all made in terms of one of three periods: August 1934 through July 1939, August 1936 through July 1941, or August 1933 through July 1941. The comparisons for soybeans, peanuts for oil, dry field peas, spearmint and peppermint oil, avocados, lima beans for processing, and beets for processing are based upon prices for the crop years 1934 through 1938; the comparisons for grapes except raisins, tung nuts, and dates are based upon prices for the crop years 1936 through 1940; and the comparisons for oranges, grapefruit, almonds, filberts, and pe-

Comparable Prices Announced Under Sec. 3(b) of Price Control Act, Revised Parity Prices for Lemons, Previous Parity or Comparable Prices, and Season Average Prices Received by Producers, 1941-42.

Commodity	Unit	Comparable Price, Aug. 15, 1942	Previous parity price, Aug. 15, 1942	Average price re- ceived season 1941-42	Comparable Base Price /1	
					Base price	Parity index
Cents or dollars per unit						
Oranges:						
All oranges	box	\$1.72	none	\$1.33	\$1.81	1919-29
For fresh use	box	1.82	\$2.30	\$1.40		
For processing	box	\$.96	\$.29	\$.79		
Grapefruit:						
All grapefruit	box	\$.77	none	\$.63	\$.81	1919-29
For fresh use	box	\$.85	\$1.07	\$.73		
For processing	box	\$.67	\$.50	\$.49		
Lemons:						
All lemons	box	\$1.92	none	\$1.82	\$2.02	1919-29
For fresh use	box	\$2.46	\$2.04	\$2.00		
For processing	box	\$.50	\$.16	\$.44		



cans, seedlings and improved, are based upon prices for the crop years 1933 through 1940.

In determining which period should be used, consideration was given to the economic factors surrounding each commodity and the several arguments set forth at the hearing or afterwards submitted for the record. In general, an effort was made to select a period in which the effect of the current world conflict had not materially affected prices for commodities, and which also seemed to offer a reasonably fair basis for establishing a comparable price in terms of normal conditions which may be expected to prevail.

In addition to the 17 commodities for which comparable prices were announced the question as to whether comparable prices should be determined was also considered at the St. Louis hearing for lemons, walnuts, boysenberries, youngberries, and minor vegetables for processing such as carrots, squash, pumpkin, okra, parsnips, turnips, and rhubarb.

In the case of lemons, a comparable price was not determined, but a revised parity price for lemons was calculated based on the season average price for all lemons for the crop years 1919 through 1928. In addition, differentials for lemons for fresh use and lemons for processing were also determined. In the case of limes and walnuts, the data and evidence were not conclusive with respect to whether conditions of production and consumption had changed enough to substantially affect prices, and as a result comparable prices were not determined at this time. In the case of boysenberries, youngberries, and the minor vegetables for processing, adequate data upon which a comparable price could be based are not currently available, and as a result no determination is announced.

The data and calculations in the accompanying table for orange, grapefruit and lemon prices are in terms of equivalent per unit "on tree" returns.

## TERMITES IN CITRUS GROVES

(Continued from page 13)

away. Young trees with ants around them should be treated in this manner before they are banked. One should never bank a citrus tree that has a nest of ants around it. The risk to the tree from damage by ants will be greater than the risk from cold during the winter.

It is an excellent idea to reduce the number of ants in a grove by treating their nests wherever seen.

Besides the injury we have mentioned, ants cause indirect injury by lending aid to some of the citrus trees' worst enemies. They are fond of the sweet liquid, honeydew, excreted by plant lice and some scale insects, mealbugs, leafhoppers, and treehoppers. They constantly attend these insects and interfere with other insects such as lady beetles which would parasitize or eat them. The ants even carry these honeydew secreting insects about and place them on favorite food plants. They have aptly been called ants' cows.

After heavy rains is a favorable time to locate ant nests. Rains cause ants to bring up much fresh soil and build their nests higher, making them more conspicuous than during dry weather. Also, the barren areas about the nests of the agricultural ants are more easily seen when the fields have their maximum growth of vegetation. With a sharp stick make a hole in the center of the ant hill and pour into it a tablespoonful, or more in the case of a large nest, of carbon bisulfide; then at once stamp the dirt over the hole. Remember that carbon bisulfide, when mixed with air, is explosive and do not smoke during its application.

As soon as the danger of severe freezes is past, about the last of February, the banks should be pulled down, as both termites and ants get more active as the weather warms up in the spring.

The termite we have been speaking of is the subterranean termite, so called because they must have contact with the ground for moisture. There is another, much larger termite which occasionally attacks trees in a very different manner. These are known as dry wood termites. Entering the center of the tree, usually through a wound where decay has started, or else in a wound in the roots, this larger termite works up and down in the trees, particularly grapefruit trees, until it has mined the interior of the tree so that it often is a mere shell. Mr. Thompson of our citrus substation at Lake Alfred has found these termites up in a tree as much as ten feet from the ground. Such a tree usually has an unhealthy look. The foliage is likely to be yellow, the fruit small and of no value, but looking at the tree from the outside there are no visible signs of termites unless the termites get too near the surface of the bark then gumming is apt to ensue. The gum runs down the trunk and will

make long streaks. If this gum is scraped away and the bark or wood cut away for some depth, one finds the center of the tree to have been hollowed out, or, one pruning off a limb will often uncover the cavity. Termites abhor light and open air and if the cavity is broken into they will hasten to repair the damage and seal up the hole with a sort of mortar which they make. So if one in pruning out the gum or cutting off the limbs of a tree runs into a cavity it is an excellent idea to watch it for a few minutes and see if termites come out. Ants also are very annoying to men working about the trees, pruning or picking fruit.

If the tree is found to be infested with termites it is a rather simple method to exterminate the colony by dusting paris green into the hole. Termites are cleanly insects and when they get paris green on their feet they will clean them with their mouth parts, as is their habit. By this means they swallow a considerable amount of paris green. Another habit of termites spreads this poison throughout the colony. They are enthusiastic creatures which have a habit of sharing the contents of their gullets with other termites and feeding it to the queen and to the larvae. Thus they spread the paris green throughout the colony, including the queen, on whom the future life of the colony alone depends.

A few ounces of paris green dusted into a hollow tree is usually sufficient to ultimately kill the termites, and possibly give the tree a chance to recover.

## PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT AID IN SUPPLYING FARM LABOR SET UP BY MANPOWER COMMISSION AND AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 7)

full protection to the Mexican workers who join the battle on the food production front.

"The possible availability of some workers from Mexico, however, is in no sense a solution to our own farm labor situation but must be considered simply as a protective source of supply for emergency production needs. It is not a substitute for a definite and effective program to enable every farm worker, whether on his own farm or as a laborer on another farm, to work full time in the Nation's war food production line. It is toward this major problem of full use of our farm manpower that the responsible agencies of Government are now directing their greatest concern and their primary efforts."

## U. S. Has Arranged To Import Rotenone From Brazil & Peru

A government appropriation for the purchase and importation of rotenone from Brazil and Peru to be carried out by Commodity Credit Corporation was announced jointly today by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Board of Economic Warfare. Officials hope to import at least 4½ million pounds of the insecticide during the next 12 months to help make up for the reduction in imports resulting from Japanese invasion of Singapore and to facilitate increased truck crop and livestock production. Rotenone is an insecticide needed in combatting ticks, weevils, aphids and other truck and livestock pests.

Under the plan, the Commodity Credit Corporation is the exclusive purchaser of all rotenone-bearing roots (unground or powdered) having a rotenone content of not less than 3 percent. Prices paid are 16½ cents per pound f. o. b. Iquitos, Peru, and 17 cents per pound, North Brazil Ports for rotenone-bearing roots containing not less than 5 percent crude rotenone, and not more than 12 percent moisture on arrival, and 21 to 21½ cents per pound respectively for powder of not less than 5 percent crude rotenone. Adjustments are specified for roots or powder of lower or higher crude rotenone content.

Purchases will be made through existing commercial companies acting as agents for the CCC, so as not to disturb normal business channels. Sales of stocks acquired under the program will be made upon approval of the War Production Board at prices that are not in excess of prices established by the Office of Price Administration. The program will be practically self-liquidating since the ceiling price for crude rotenone is high enough at present to permit recovery of all costs to be incurred by the CCC.

### SOME FARM FORESTRY SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 3)

ing in addition to slash pine. Fifty thousand red cedar trees have been provided, and many farmers have already taken advantage of this opportunity to get a small planting of

this beautiful and valuable forest tree. As most farmers know, red cedar makes the finest of fence posts in twelve to fifteen years. With the growing scarcity of the old reliable fat pine, good fence post material is going to be hard to find from now on. Farmers will just have to grow their own fence posts, and red cedar is the tree to plant. Cedar wood also has a high market value as pencil wood and cabinet wood, and the young trees can be sold as Christmas trees at a good profit. An important thing to remember in planting cedar is to space them closely. Plant these trees no farther apart than 6 feet by 6 feet. This spacing will give you about 12 hundred trees per acre. Old gullies, limestone sinks, and other waste spots on the farm can be planted, profitably, to red cedar.

And now, a word about demon wild fire, the scourge of the forest. The period of spring burns, and March winds, is just ahead, and the farmer who has not plowed some fire lines, and otherwise protected his timber, stands in danger of having his woods ravaged. Wild fire is an enemy who is always in our midst, ready to strike, like a thief in the night. Lets not be caught napping, and allow our woodlands to be scorched by flames during 1942. Lets save that fine crop of baby pine seedlings, the result of last year's seed fall, which is now hidden in the wire grass. Mother nature has given us

this forest of tomorrow free of charges. Let's keep it.

Another bad feature of fire in woodlands, sometimes lost sight of, is the destruction of wild berries and flowering shrubs. Blueberries, huckleberries, dewberries, and briarberries make delicious pies and preserves. They are an important source of food in many rural areas. We are now bending every effort towards a "food for freedom" endeavor, and by fire protection we can harvest an abundance of wild berries each year. A protected forest also produces a great wealth of honey plants such as gallberry and scrub palmetto. With sugar rationing in prospect, a good supply of honey for the farm table will provide additional sweetening at little, or no, extra cost.

And now, our time is about up. Let us keep in mind that well managed farm woodlands have a very important place in the defense program, and in winning the war, as well as by providing, in many ways, for the needs and comforts of the farm itself.

**PEACH TREES** — Jewel variety propagated from selected bud wood in commercial successfully orchard-make reservation for January delivery. Robt. P. Thornton, c/o Clay Hill Nurseries Co., Box 2880, Tampa, Florida.

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